

The Bethel Courier.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1860.

Village Characters—No. 2.

BY TIMOTHY TWTWELL.

The Dandy.

The village dandy is a very different character from his city cousin. The latter is usually the product of third and fourth cousins, whose fore-leads retreats at a fearful angle, and whose brains occupy a small cavity. Your village dandy on the other hand may have a well developed head, yet be exceedingly vain. A voluminous wig, a large brass chain which is of doubtful use, a cap pointed on one side of the head in a jaunty manner, a well-tailored head of hair, a pair of small looking gloves, black, stitched with white, a wonderfully erect position when driving a horse, a poor rider in his mouth pointed to the moon, a recognition of a friend by a short snap of the neck as if his spinal column had but one joint in it and that hinge stayed, and a contempt for all lowest employment are some of the traits of the village dandy. Fortunately not more than one or two are generally found in the same village, as they pass off the stage of dandyhood very young, and sink into the confusion of fifth rate workmen in some shop, and wind up life a very small affair. This class have one thing to commend them—they are perfectly harmless all the way through life.

We are indebted to Mr. Edw. Hicks of West Dunville for beautiful collection of minerals from the Isthmus of Panama, and Costa Rica. Among them are very fine specimens of Chalcedony, Carnelian, Agate, and Jasper, all of which would make beautiful jewelry, besides specimens of the black oxide, and the sulphate of copper. We shall adorn our cabinet with these and feel always in a grateful spirit to Mr. Hicks for his generous present to us an entire stranger.

The Atlantic Monthly for April is quite as interesting as any of its predecessors. "The Laws of Beauty" is an unusually interesting article on an interesting subject. The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, is a capital story. Finished just as we supposed it would be,—with a baby. The Professor describes a village party—true to the life.

Godley for April is in the hands of our ladies, who are delighted with its pages.

Peterson's Magazine is a good work for any family. It has, in the April No. a capital piece of music.

To CORRESPONDENTS—Helen Wild accepted. Absalom—See Sharp, writes on C. Sharp. We cannot devote from our rule relating to anonymous writers. We must have the name of the writer for our security.

Obituary Poetry. We must respectfully decline all obituary verses.

The western for a week past has been remarkably pleasant, and our sugar makers have had excellent opportunity for making large quantities of sugar and maple honey. It is offered freely in our market.

As Mr. Moses Robertson, of this town was riding along one evening last week, he saw a large dog sitting on the fence. He approached him when the dog flew at him, but Mr. Robertson was a little too quick for him, and struck him a blow with his whip stock which brought him down. He measured across the wings from tip to tip 4 feet 10 inches. We shall send him to Bro. Elwell.

Mr. Butterfield has commenced operations in his new steam Sash and Blind Factory, where he will be ready to receive orders from all who need his services.

Navigation is open between Dan Kirk and the west rapids of the Erie, and steamers are running.

THE BATHING PARADE.

CLUB.

A meeting of the Club was held at the Congregational Church on Wednesday evening, March 21. A Lecture was delivered by Abernethy Grover, Esq., who has recently visited Europe. He stated that he sacrificed his curiosity to agricultural matters while in Europe. On entering a foreign country, among foreign people, speaking a different language, it excites great curiosity. It is like a raw Jonathan who goes from the country to the city for the first time. It seems like hours to hear your own language. The first thing he saw on approaching England was sailing along its north shores for 3 or 400 miles and seeing cliffs of chalk. At Southampton he first saw cultivated land. Here is the Great Eastern. Some Englishmen asked him when the Big Balloon would cross the Atlantic, he replied, when the Great Eastern crossed to Portland.

In Holstein, Germany, the land was cultivated in the highest degree. Soil is a dark, rich loam. They claim it as the richest farming country in the world. The Holstein butter is in Europe what Goshen butter is in the U. States. The butter is put up in small kegs and covered with animal gum, and no other covering. It keeps the butter sweet three years. In Danish Holstein they have no pastures, but practice soiling. The Agriculture is the principal breed. They know nothing about a zebu. The great question is, the best beef and the most milk at the cheapest rate. We cannot adopt their system. Horses are usually employed instead of oxen. No such thing is thought of as a yoke for an ox except in Northern Europe.

The German Confederation consists of a union of States for self defence. Germany consists of 32 States including Prussia and Austria, and four free cities, which are a sort of free republic. In these States are all forms of Government. If Austria attacked a part of Italy out of the Confederation it received aid from it, but if its own territory was attacked it received aid from the whole if necessary. Go up the river Elbe 80 miles to Hamburg. You see no wharves, as they are unloaded in small boats, in the mud or any way you can. A German is a good looking man, a lady a good looking woman. They are connected with England and the U. States that they have adopted many of their customs. Go into the remotest parts of the city, and you find streets very narrow, no sidewalks, buildings of stone and very low, and thickly settled. In the Jewish quarter you can hardly get along for the piles of goods. In the better portions you find good buildings, and side-walks.

In the market you find splendid geese, and the wild hog from the north with entrails taken out, hanging up by the ears with hair on, and meat dark. This is considered a rare dish. The Germans do not eat large potatoes but give them to the hogs. He ate 20 potatoes at a meal. We are in advance of them in pork. In vegetables they excel other parts of Europe. All over Germany they devote them to wheat and sheep raising. They imported sheep from Spain and improved the breed. Flocks are kept from millions to a few in number. One man in Austria has four millions of sheep with five thousand shepherds. The idea that large flocks are exposed to disease is a fallacy. Five hundred in a flock is no uncommon thing. There is not a rod of fence in Germany to protect their grain. Each 500 sheep have a shepherd, and one or two dogs, when a shower or when it is night they are housed, and in winter do not go out at all. They are housed about five months in the year. They are fed from racks, cleaned out and littered every day and look remarkably healthy. A sheep wants a clean place as well as a horse. These shepherds are hired for 25 dollars a year and board themselves. The government of the country has much to do with its capacity for agriculture. The people are classified,

Not the highest nor the lowest, but the middle classes are producers. Arise early morning in a European city and you find the women collecting manure in the streets. Men who can save a sixpence a day will not do this. Everything that will make manure is garnered up. Most of the men get 28 cts. a day and board themselves. They cultivate more highly than with us. The land in north of Europe is all drained. In a state of nature the land is covered with a rush, which grows on peat which is removed for fuel, after which it is drained and remains fallow and at last is cultivated. At Lubeck, you are one hundred years earlier. The men wear buckles and wooden shoes. It is an old city, but Hamburg has stolen her prosperity. Crossing over to Sweden it appears like a headland, all granite, with land for our meadows. No subsoil. There does not appear to have been any improvement in Sweden. The surface of Sweden is probably two thirds of it covered with a dense pine forest. Soil thin, covering granite. The whole country is given to raising grain.

They do not raise beef or mutton; a Swedish cow or ox is a miserable looking animal. There is nothing there for cattle. Hay was sold for \$50 a ton brought a distance of a hundred miles to market. The farmers were their pastures in summer. A Swedish ox is about the size of our cows. He is led by a rope in his nose and hauls the load of 500 lbs by his horns. Six yoke of cattle were being hauled by him at the Agricultural Fair.

With all the professors and students at the wheel and they could not move a load of 1,500 lbs. The over-seer, a Scotchman, did not know how to team at all. They had imported some Ayrshire stock but they needed a Yankee boy to teach them how to team. The Swedish wagon is composed of 4 wagon wheels about 18 inches in front and 2 feet for the hind wheel. This answers all purposes. They have better roads than we have. Every man is obliged to keep the road repaired across his own land. Their hogs are poor, getting but little extra attention—grow till upward of 2 years. They do not salt their pork. They have a bacon like a white oak chip. In raising grain they are far in advance of us. Their tith is far in advance of us. Not a dog, nor a stick was to be seen in their fields. They raise from 40 to 60 bushels of rye, 50 to 70 of wheat to the acre. A hundred bushels of oats to an acre was not uncommon. Every foot of land has to be drained in Sweden. Part of it is surface drained. At the school they are manufacturing and using drain tile for underdraining.

The markets of Stockholm show the capacity of the country. They export 3,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. The common people do not eat wheat, but rye, which is ground in wind-mills and unbolted. A man can live there for 6 cts. a day on rye bread and herring. At the corners of the streets are cords of rye bread and herring for sale to the common people, and the soldiers. There are 50,000 soldiers in Stockholm. They are from 18 to 21 years of age. They receive 10 dollars a year and their clothes. Companies are picked up what they can for extras. He gets about two days in a year for this purpose. He visited the market on market day. About 40 head of cattle were there. Their real is excellent. From Sweden he went to England and to the Smithfield market. The overgrown Durham cattle were predominant stock for beef. On high lands they adopt the Drom, the stock rearing most notice is the Scotch Highland Stock. It is a small creature, but furnishing splendid beef and rich milk, costing but little to keep him. The sheep are raised for mutton from the South Downs, which are the most renowned in the world. There 40 lbs to the quarter is no uncommon thing. He saw one that weighed 196 lbs after 40 lbs of tallow was removed. That sheep was worth in the

market \$50 dollars. Their pork is inferior to ours. They have no hams in England, their hams are mostly of brick. They feed from stacks. Their sheep and cattle live in the same house with the people. Many of their roots are not dug, but the sheep are allowed to go into their fields and regale themselves on the frozen turnips an hour a day. Our climate is better than any part of Europe which is saw. Cheap labor is their only advantage. Five neighborhoods as it is friends in America, and all they want is money to emigrate. In some parts of England they do not understand such other language. Our Common School system gives us the advantage over all other nations. England has two men to each acre of land. Emigration must take place. That is the ambition of the common European man to emigrate to a place where he can have land of his own.

The lecture was listened to with great interest by an intelligent audience, and it was voted to extend an invitation to Mr. Grover to continue his lecture at the same place on Tuesday evening April 2d. The meeting was enlivened by several spirited songs from the Barker Family.

For the Courier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., March 17, '60.

Do not, how I pity you! surrounded by snow and ice, and leafless trees, and shivering with cold were you not constantly in brisk motion. Here, birds are merry singing, flowers are blooming, trees are putting on their Summer dress, the farmer and gardener are planting and sowing, salads are sold in the markets, and the air is mild and balmy. I am writing these lines near an open window where the thermometer to day was, in the shade, 74°. It is delightful now, in the midst of this first month of spring, to contrast over these high and beautiful hills covered with green yielding abundantly delicious grapes—hills overlooking the quiet waters of the Allegheny rushing from the free north, and the Monongahela from the south, soon in full view to mingle, forming the beautiful Ohio.

How different is nature here from what a striking contrast between the bright sky of the vine-clad hills, and the dingy buildings and tall black chimneys pouring forth their dense columns of smoke, darkening the very heavens. Were this not an utilitarian age and country, nature would rebel at this degrading of her charms. But it is destined to go on. Furnaces and manufactories are extending up the banks of all these rivers. Houses are built as compactly as possible and in some places on hill-sides so steep and high that, as is said, "the cellars are in the attic." Here oil and salt are pumped out of the earth and iron and coal are mined in any quantity, and still Pittsburgh pays annually \$11,000,000 for pig iron. Here are 300 blast furnaces finishing 600 tons of iron daily. And this iron is manufactured into every shape and sent by our canals, railroads and rivers in every direction. Large steel works have recently been erected. Yet with all this attention to her material products, all this puffing of steamboats, clatter of machinery, this belching forth of dense smoke, objects of benevolence and taste are not neglected. An "Academy of Science and Art" has just been started under favorable circumstances: committees of the different departments have been appointed, able papers have been read, and all promises well.

The proprietors of an Astronomical Observatory have raised some \$20,000, have obtained a charter and purchased their telescope and lot on which to erect it. Our cemetery in Lawrenceville, on the bank of the Allegheny, three miles from the city with which it is connected by a passenger railway, contains sixty five acres, and in beauty of location, in its graceful undulations of surface, in the lying out and adornment of its grounds fully equals anything of the kind in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. We have, too, here, an Inebriate Asylum; but neither the location, nor the

plan of the building suited the philanthropic Miss Dix who in her quiet, winning and decided way, and with her pure and angelic look stood up before the wealthy men of the city and told them a better location and better arranged building must be had, opened their purses, selected a charming spot on the Ohio, about 10 miles below the city, and walls 700 feet long are going up. From the legislature she first obtained \$25,000 and recently applied for \$50,000 and had a bill reported granting that sum, but while she was absent from Harrisburg it was amended to \$30,000 and passed; but there she is, determined, calm and composed, at her own expense asking for \$20,000, and says she shall get it. What a noble woman and what a vast amount of good has she accomplished for this unfortunate class! What cannot a good woman do.

We have had considerable excitement here recently in relation to city and county bonds issued for railroads, some of which are not completed, and never will be, to the amount of nearly six millions. Many of these bonds were sold below par. The bond-holders have sued the city and county; and the city and county authorities have been ordered by the court to levy a tax for the payment of interest which the city councilmen and county commissioners have refused to do. The commissioners have been arrested, taken to Philadelphia, fined \$1000 each, and sent, and to be imprisoned till paid. They were brought back to Pittsburgh, taken from the cars into a coach drawn by five splendid horses, driven through the principal streets, then to the court house, where a crowd was assembled, speeches were made, and then they were placed in jail, where they still remain determined not to pay the fine nor to levy the tax. The end is not yet.

Now, doctor, your printer made me tell such wrong stories about the "big gun," I have a mind not to say anything more about it. Guns of this kind have been discharged between 2 and 3000 times without hitting, not 2 or 300. This monster, the largest ever cast, is fourteen inches in diameter in the bore, weighs, now completed, twenty-five tons; a powerful engine of destruction.

Yours, S.

As Mr. Amasa Bean of this town was crossing the Railroad this week at the foot of Robertson's Hill with two horse sleds one of which was loaded with wood, he got stuck on the track, when the train came along and cut his sled into pieces, and went along about its business without stopping to see what damage had been done. This is a dangerous crossing, as the cars cannot be seen from the east but a short distance.

Proper notice has been posted for a meeting of the subscribers to the stock for the erection of a meeting house for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this village, on Tuesday the 27th inst, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the store of Abner Davis, Esq., for the purpose of choosing all officers, and making all necessary arrangements for erecting said house. It is earnestly desired that all interested will be present at the time appointed.

In Milwaukee, during a heavy gale, a banking office was completely stripped of its interior contents by the wind. The gale tore in at the front door, burst the windows in the wall opposite, and swept the office clean of its bank bills and papers, which were scattered wildly about the streets. Several hundred dollars in bills, and many valuable papers were lost. So sudden, and so extensive a circulation of money has not been known before in Milwaukee.

MECHANIC FALLS AGAINST THE WORLD. A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal writing from Mechanic Falls, says that on Friday last six ladies of that village of one thousand inhabitants, gave birth to six fine, fair, (and of course the prettiest) live Yankee babies, as were ever produced in Yankeeedom. There was an upward tendency in the breadstuffs market.

The monster cannon designed by M. J. Rodman, U. S. Army, and recently cast at Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, is now being bored. The gun weighs some forty-eight thousand pounds. It has a bore of fifteen inches diameter, and thirteen feet nine inches in length. It has twenty five inches of solid metal at the breech, making its extreme fourteen and a half feet. At the breech, the outside diameter is four feet; at the muzzle, twenty-eight and nine-tenths inches. It will project a ball of four hundred and twenty one pounds a distance of five or six miles, with a tolerably accurate range of four miles. No gun approaching it in size or weight has ever before been cast. The largest English guns are made of iron staves landed together. Some bars pieces of greater have been cast, but no gun of more than twelve inches bore.

THE GAMBLING HELLS OF WASHINGTON. A correspondent of the Hartford Post thus speaks of the gambling hells at Washington:

"The gamblers, it is said, have suffered severely by the scarcity of money here and several well known establishments are reported as nearly bankrupt. There are about forty of these 'hells' mostly on Pennsylvania avenue in the vicinity of the National Hotel, although Jo Hall (who succeeded Pendleton) has fitted up a house near Willard's. Supper tables are set nightly at all of them, good fare and choice wines attracting many, who afterwards are tempted to play. Of course the 'bank' has great chances in its favor, or these establishments could not be supported, and this is generally known. Not a facination for the excitement, with the hope of a run of good luck, prompts hundreds to hazard more or less. Strange stories are told of those afflicted with this and mania of indulging in one of the worst of vices. A prominent politician now here, when appointed minister to a foreign court, about ten years since, actually lost his 'outfit' and first quarter's salary in the very day he drew it from the treasury, and had hard work to borrow enough money to leave the country with. A Senator, more lucky, once won over eight thousand dollars in a single night; and similar tales of gains and losses are told about men who occupy a high position in political life. It is to be regretted that such legislation cannot be devised by which these foul exercises on life at the National Metropolis can be cut off."

DEATH FROM WHISKY. A lady in Concord, Mass., a short time since, being to have a number of teeth extracted, desired the surgeon to administer to her whisky, in order to render her insensible during the operation. He advised her not to resort to whisky, as did another physician whom she had consulted. But as she still desired to take it, saying that she feared the effect of ether or chloroform, and believed that whisky would be equally efficacious, and at the same time free from danger, a tumbler full and a half, that is, two and a half gills, were given to her, mixed with sugar, in the space of an hour.

The operation was then performed, and for ten or twelve hours the patient presented only the ordinary symptoms of intoxication, except that, for a few minutes, she appeared like a person in an apoplexy, but soon recovered. She remained in this condition several hours, and expired without having shown any signs of returning consciousness or of suffering.

CALIFORNIA NEWS. New Silver Mines.—Deposits of cinnabar and rock, containing mercury in a state of purity, have been found all along the borders of what are known as the Greyser Mountains, for a distance of more than twenty five miles.

Mining accounts are as glowing as ever, but a speculative spirit so covers everything that it is difficult to arrive at the truth. Undoubtedly many thousands of Californians will visit these mines in the spring, from the belief that there is another extensive mining region on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains, rivaling California in extent and richness. New discoveries of silver mines are reported at Steamboat Springs, north of Virginia City and adjacent to Truckee meadows. At the Virginia mine the ore seems to be richer as they penetrate deeper. Some are recently taken out is estimated to yield \$2,000 per ton.

Mrs Mary Fulton Ellis of Topsham, Me., died at the residence of her son, Deacon Wm. Ellis of Upper Stillwater, on Sunday, the 11th inst, at the ripe old age of ninety-one. Mrs. Ellis had read the Bible through no less than eighty times!—averaging once every year for four-fifths of a century.

The Bethel Courier.

MAILS.

Mails close as follows:—
To Portland, 10 A. M.
To Belfast, 4 P. M.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Leaving train leaves Bethel for Portland at 10:30 A. M. Returning—arrives from Portland at 4:15 P. M.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1:30 P. M., in the following churches:—
First Cong'l. Rev. Mr. W. W. Emerson.
Second " Rev. Mr. Garrison.
Universalist, Rev. Mr. Garrison.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

on day evenings at 6:15 o'clock, at the vestry of the Church, Tuesday evenings. Prayer Meeting Saturday evenings.

ITEMS.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the hull of the wrecked steamer Houghton was sold for \$3400, and the cargo on board for \$12,780. One third of the cargo saved sold for about \$2000. This salvage awarded the magistrate was forty per cent. on the gross sales.

A young lady named Bigelow, who was in the procession of the strikes at Lynn, last Wednesday, died the same night of croup, caused by her exposure to the wind, sleet and mud during the day.

On the 5th dwelling house of Wm. Sellers, at Burnt Cove, Deer Isle, was burnt about 11 o'clock at night, the family being obliged to make their escape through the windows.

We understand George W. Boyd, Esq., who died at the Elm House in Portland, a few days ago, bequeathed all his property, even to the most minute article, to Bowdoin College, amounting to some \$10,000.

On Tuesday night last an extensive fire occurred at Bellows Falls, Vermont, which destroyed a large part of the business portion of the village.

To make an aristocrat, take a plebeian rascal and about half a million dollars and let them number a little while together.

One of the oil wells in Pennsylvania is owned by a blacksmith, and a poor man. He prosecuted the work of boring, himself, and struck a vein of oil at the distance of seventy feet. He has been offered it for \$50,000 for his well, but has declined to sell on these terms.

Much amusement was created at the polls of the third Ward, in Alexandria, Va., recently, by an attempt to carry woman's rights into active exercise. The wife of a voter, who was confined to bed by illness, appeared and demanded to cast her husband's vote. Upon a refusal, she became irate, and in reply to the jeers of some of the crowd, she seized a brickbat, and for a while cleared the front of the polls. She was at length quieted and conducted away.

Last Saturday week the storm here at Newport was such that people within the city were distinctly pelted with the wet eye. Block Island, 30 miles distant. So clearly could the hills be done, that the slope of the hills and color of the sand was traced—by the aid of a glass, the people moving about could be seen.

The Hartford Courant states that the manufacture of odometers, for measuring the distance traveled by any vehicle, is now carried on somewhat extensively in that city. Livestock keepers use them considerably, and in many cases the individuals who go off for a drive of five or ten miles, and take twenty, are brought up "with a round turn" by this contrivance, and often to their great astonishment.

The Showhogan Telegraph says that Edward C. Pease, son of Dr. Giles Pease, was injured internally while attempting to turn a somersault and died in consequence after a few days illness.

Dr. Rutland of Nashville, having libelled certain gentlemen of that town, was compelled to sign the following, and receive 25 lashes:—

I now state that all the assertions made by me in that card derogatory to the character of the gentlemen therein named, are unqualifiedly false, base and calumnious; lies without the shadow of a foundation in truth, and such as could only have been concocted in the brain of a wretch as degraded, infamous, and contemptible as myself.

Mr. Herriman has opened his Writing School at the academy with a large class.

The Bethel Courier: A Home Paper.

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The Cuban authorities have returned the \$1000 which they exacted from a Spanish-born American citizen, who was compelled to choose between serving in the Spanish army and paying \$1000 for a substitute.

An amusing scene in the Legislature of Pennsylvania occurred on a motion to remove the capital of the State from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. A matter-of-fact member from the rural districts, who had heard of the great facilities with which brick houses are moved from one part of the city to another, and who had not the slightest idea that anything but moving the State House was in contemplation, rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have an objection to the motion, but I don't see how on earth you are going to get over the river."

In a hurricane on the 27th ult., in the South of France, a railway train which left Perpignan for Narbonne, was upset by the violence of the wind near Salce. The passenger carriages, with the exception of one, were thrown into a deep ravine, but nobody was killed. Twenty persons were wounded.

On Friday night, a barn in Nantucket, belonging to John Winn, was totally destroyed by fire. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

It is contemplated to erect a grain elevator in Montreal which shall cost five hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The memory of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, is to be perpetuated in Dublin, by a "Memorial Window," to be placed in St. Anne's Church, where she was buried.

The fire at Mobile, on the 13th inst., destroyed twelve buildings, one of them being a theatre. Some 2500 or 3000 bales of cotton in the yards of the Union Cotton Press Company were mostly destroyed. The whole loss is about \$250,000.

The dwelling-house, barn and sheds of Oliver Young of Greenville, Me., together with the entire contents of the farm, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. A valuable horse, one part of seven, several cows and other stock, &c., were burned.

A young man who went into the barn to rescue the stock, lost his life.

A quarrel between two printers at Goddard, Pa., for possession of a tannery, resulted in a most skilful fight, which was fought on Saturday last. One of the parties, collected two hundred men, and attacked the tannery, which was defended by fifteen or twenty.

After a sharp engagement the larger party proved victorious, several on both sides having received severe gunshot wounds.

First Day in New Hampshire April 12th. In Massachusetts April 5th. Burnham has paid up all the \$100,000 worth of his Clock Company's notes, and is now laying the foundations for another fortune.

A cave has been discovered in a mountain near Deposit, N. Y., which is used by a party of boys from twelve to sixteen years of age, and used for purposes of theft and robbery. Some of these boys are said to be sons of respectable families.

In the cave were found a number of stolen articles—ham, crackers, sugar, champagne, cigars, tobacco, &c., together with a list of the members of the band.

The dwelling of Capt. Manson, late of Massachusetts, on Craig Farm, Oxford, was burned on Monday afternoon. Insured \$2000.

A gentleman named Boatright rather conceivably inclined, and evidently believing that it is not well for man to be alone, even though death should remove from his side the partner of his joys, has recently married his tenth wife. He is a resident of Cooper county, Missouri.

Delaware is rapidly getting rid of her slaves. She had 8000 at the first census, and but 2200 at the last one. Their owners find it more profitable to sell them at the South than to keep them. Sussex county alone ships to the South, on an average, six per week, or three hundred and twelve a year. Every census shows a decrease of ten per cent. in the slave population.

Sonolague is economical for an Emperor. He has changed his lodgings to save \$5 per month, and his wife does the family washing.

An English woman, writing to the London Times in respect to the efforts to reclaim abandoned women by mid-night tea parties, says, pertinently: "Might I venture to suggest that a meeting should be called of the other sex, that they may be lectured and prayed with about the awful sin and misery that lie at the door. I will bear my share of the necessary tea and toast. When the demand comes the supply will soon be stopped."

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMER. We learn by a dispatch from August 1st that the steamer *Eastern Queen* was totally destroyed by fire at Winesport, at 3 yesterday morning. She was sunk, and the iron work alone will be saved. The *Eastern Queen* was being refitted for summer trips between Boston and Bath. She was a side-wheel steamer of 700 tons register, and was built in New York in 1857. She was valued at about \$75,000, and was owned by Nathaniel Stone, Isaac Rich and George Brown of Boston, and William Brainerd and Nathaniel Kimball of Gardiner. The loss is nearly total, as there is but little insurance.

The Oxygenated Bitters.
Nature in her great laboratory, has stored some remedy against every disease which "flesh is heir to." But it requires the investigation and research of the philosopher to discover and apply this remedy. Such research and investigation has succeeded in discovering a remedy for that most afflictive dispensation, the DYSPEPSIA.

With all its lesser and numerous evils, it may be safely asserted that the appearance of the Oxygenated Bitters is one of dyspepsia cured, was a rare experience; of these bitters the rule is to cure, the rare exception, failure to cure.

Read the following, which the subscriber requests to be published for the afflicted:
An Obdurate and Incurable Case of Dyspepsia Cured by the Oxygenated Bitters.

The following from a gentleman well known in this region in which he lives, ought to satisfy all those of little faith:

WATERBURY, N. Y., July 29, 1868.
S. W. FOWLER & Co., Boston, Mass.—Nine years since I was attacked by that cruel and all-devouring dyspepsia, which is affected as a chronic disease, prostration, fulness, and bloating of the bowels, immediately after eating, accompanied with terrible pains in the stomach, with burning, vomiting, acidity, and head-ache, together with general debility and suffering, altogether rendering life a burden.

After long and weary trials, I was induced to make use of the Oxygenated Bitters, the good effects of which were immediately visible on my health. Before using a whole bottle I was entirely cured, and I feel a pleasure in stating all like sufferers, as myself to make use of this remarkable cure.

THEO. CALDWELL.
Prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, and sold by F. S. Chandler and C. O. L. Mason, Bethel; Perry A. Merrill, Bryant's Pond; J. Bennett, Lake Umbagog; J. E. Noyes, Waterville; G. F. Bates & Co., Paris, and by dealers everywhere.

Births.
In this village, 19th inst., Mrs. B. Holt, of a son.

Deaths.
In this town, 17th inst., Dea. Elijah Bartlett, aged 72.

CLOSING OUT!
THE subscriber, having concluded to move to Portland about the first of April next, will sell his stock of Goods

AT COST,
and some of them for **LESS!**
These goods are new, fresh, and were bought with Cash at the lowest possible prices.

G. D. BLAKE, Agt.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale this house and lot now occupied by himself, situated on Main Street, Bethel, Me. Terms Easy. Also:

STORE TO LET!
Situated on the cor. of Main and Church Streets, now occupied by himself.

G. D. BLAKE,
BETHEL, March 15, 1869.

Notice!
All persons indebted to Charles Blake, are requested to pay to the subscriber before the 10th day of April, next, or the demands against them will be left in the hands of other persons for collection. G. D. BLAKE, Agt. Bethel, March 21, 1869.

Job Printing at this Office

FRESH
Lemons, Oranges, Figs, Nuts, Confectionery, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale by
F. S. CHANDLER.

WANTED.
1000 bushels White Lapland Potatoes
1000 " Round White "
in exchange for GOODS, at the lowest Cash prices.
F. S. CHANDLER.

Plaster!
Plaster, Plaster!
10 tons Ground Plaster in lots to suit the purchaser, for sale, very low.
F. S. CHANDLER.
Feb. 24.

TAKE THEM AND LIVE!
USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
HERRICK'S
SUGAR COATED PILLS
And Kid Strengthening Plasters!!

The Great Embroiderer to all Nations

OSGE box of Herrick's Sugar Coated Life Pills, costing only 25 cents, will last a family 6 months, save twenty-five dollars in physician's bills, 15 or more dollars in lost time, and not infrequently the life of some member of the family, of which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents.

Herrick's Kid-Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pain and weakness in the head, side and back; Rheumatic Complaints, an equally short cure of time. Spread on a beautiful lamb skin, their use subjects the weaker to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months.

Pills, Family Boxes, 25 cents.
Plasters, Kid, 15¢ each.
Do, Castles, 10¢.

Magnolia Catarrh Sanif.
Cure Catarrh, Infection, Sure Weak and Injured eyes; Itchings from the Nose and Throat; removes those disagreeable perspiration, the whitening of steam, wound of distal water, etc., and all complaints of the head. Erase 25 cents with the same.

HARVEY'S CONDITION POWDER
For Diseases of the Skin and the Hair. The sale of this powder is increasing, the satisfaction of every gentleman. Large packages 25 cents with full directions.

HERRICK'S Kid-Strengthening Plasters cure in five hours, pain and weakness in the head, side and back; Rheumatic Complaints, an equally short cure of time. Spread on a beautiful lamb skin, their use subjects the weaker to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months.

HERRICK & CO., Albany N. Y.
For Sale by F. S. CHANDLER, and JAMES STETSON, Agents at Bethel. HOLT & PUTNER, West Bethel.
BL to FIELD, traveling agent, 1936

The New National
DOUBLE THEADED
\$20 to \$30
SEWING MACHINES!
DEFEAT ALL COMPETITION!

AND are pronounced by mechanics and good judges to be the most simple, durable and reliable machine ever invented; and are offered at a fair price. They are two thirds direct from the original spools—either silk, linen or cotton—making a perfect and elastic seam on any material, and one that will not rip nor unravel every third stitch. They are, they are, felt, gather and stitch, equal to any of higher cost—never out of the fabric, nor very light—and are so easily managed, that any one can operate successfully after a few hours practice.

ABEL CHANDLER, JR.
Bethel, Jan. 11, 1869. *confid* Agent

GRINDING!
THE subscriber would say to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken a lease of the Grind-Mill at

Walker's Mills,
and is ready to grind grain of all kinds, at short notice and in the best manner.
JOHN RIPLEY.
Walker's Mills, Bethel, J.
Feb. 23, 1869.

GROUND PLASTER!
THE subscriber, having started a MILL for grinding
Plaster,
At WEST PARIS STATION,
is prepared to furnish
PURE PLASTER,
at the
Lowest Prices,
in large or small quantities.
SAUEL B. LOCK
West Paris, Feb. 6, 1869.

FLOUR,
at Gravel, Chapin & Co.

GOULD'S ACADEMY!
IN BETHEL.
INCORPORATED 1836.
THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on the
Last Tuesday in February.
And continue Eleven Weeks.
N. T. TRUE, A. M., M. D., Principal,
Mrs OLIVE C. WALKER, Assistant.

The course of instruction will be as thorough as possible, embracing such studies as are taught in the best Academies in New England. Instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages will be given to all who desire it. These classes will be so arranged that no student will be required to leave the Academy until he has acquired from years of experience in that department.

The Mathematical course is systematic, thorough, and well adapted to prepare teachers for the study of the sciences, and for business. We have again the good fortune to secure the services of Mrs. WALKER, whose ability in this department is well known in this community.

Special classes will be formed for teachers, in Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, in which will be suitably drilled. These classes for three years past have proved to be exceedingly valuable to teachers.

Young ladies will be given a systematic course marked out, which will be especially for them to pursue, or to adopt a more limited course.

Parents and guardians are cordially invited to examine into the merits of this institution. School Agents at a distance, desiring of obtaining well qualified teachers for Summer Schools, can be supplied on application to the Principal. Students who are desirous of improvement, and we want no others, with here and all the earnestness of purpose in their behalf on the part of teachers can accomplish. We wish, if possible, to be present on the first morning of the Term.

The Academy is located in the thriving village of Bethel Hill, where the student will find good society and invigorating air.

EXPENSES:
Good Board in Families, per week, \$2.00
Furniture—In Higher English, and Languages, \$4.00
Common English, \$1.50
Fifty cents will be deducted for those who pay by the quarter.
Books and Stationery may be obtained at the store of C. C. KIMBALL.

For further information application may be made to the Principal.
Bethel, Feb. 1, 1869.

ENCELSIOIR.
On this advantage ground we stand:
The People's voice throughout the land Proclaims sound and near and far,
"Of this Book Store this is the star."
"Excelsior!"

The proprietors of the most extensive and the only original
GIFT-BOOK STORE
In New England, having in consequence of the unprecedented patronage of a discerning public, been enabled to displace all competitors, are determined that an exertion shall be made to keep their part to maintain the good position they have so successfully attained. Confidence, integrity, liberality, and promptitude properly directed, must eventually command unlimited success, they intend to persevere until their establishment,

NO. 43 & 45 CORNHILL, Boston, Mass.,
Becomes a familiar household word in every section of the Union.

In addition to their own publications, comprising almost one hundred distinct works, and consisting of the writings of V. A. Arthur, Prof. Ingraham, D. P. Thompson, Virginia Townsend and others,

G. C. EVANS & CO.
are possessed of an immense stock of BOOKS, and being in constant communication with all the leading publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, they are continually adding to the list all

NEW BOOKS
as soon issued. A full and complete classified Catalogue sent free to any address. Send for one, and judge for yourselves as to the extent and variety of our stock. All the books are new, are carefully bound, and are sold at the publishers' lowest retail prices; in addition to which a present value of from \$1000 to \$2000 worth of books is given with each book at the time of the sale. Send for a Catalogue. Useful and elegant gift in almost endless variety, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Gold Pens,
Watches,
Gold and Chain Neck Chains,
Chains,
Leaves, Coral, Cameo, Reliques,
Mahogany Gold, Port Monies,
Stone, Marble, and Butter Knives,
Reserve Sets of Pearl-Handled Pocket Knives,
Bracelets, Pins, and Ear Drops.
And as we are constantly receiving

New Styles of Jewelry
and fitting to the list many articles not before mentioned in it, we are confident that for completeness and variety our selection cannot be excelled. We shall continue to distribute the same with an unvarying hand. Send for a Catalogue. Our plan of operations and all necessary information is contained in the Catalogue, a perusal of which will convince any one of the

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
we hold out in order that all may be benefited by our system. Send for a Catalogue. Do you want a watch or would you possess a library? We point out to you how to obtain either at a comparatively small outlay of time, and expense; in fact we can refer to many who have received both, by acting as our agents. Read the Catalogue.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
We take all risks of loss through the mail if our agents are complied with. Agents supplied with Show Bills and Circulars, and every information given. Address
G. C. EVANS & CO.,
43 & 45 CORNHILL, BOSTON, MASS.

FLOUR,
at Gravel, Chapin & Co.

FLOUR,
at Gravel, Chapin & Co.

FLOUR,
at Gravel, Chapin & Co.

T. T. T.
True's Triumphant Tincture,
Will give relief in Rheumatism, Cramp, Erysipelas, Headache, Spinal Complaints, &c. Also Canker, Diarrhoea, Bare Throat, Indigestion, &c.

True's COUGH SYRUP.
Is a sure remedy for all affections of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Bleeding at the Lungs and Consumption.

TRUE'S Liniment!
This is the safest and most powerful external remedy ever offered to the world. Prepared only by
DR. J. F. TRUE, JR.
LEWISTON FALLS, ME.
For sale by JAMES NUTTING, Bethel.

DAVIS & BRADLEY,
General Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND CORN,
No. 87 Commercial St.,
(Near Portland Pier,) 74
Portland, Me.
J. ALLEN DAVIS ROBERT BRADLEY

OYSTERS.
FRESH OYSTERS, by the quart or gallon, constantly on hand and for sale by **A. TWICHELL.**
OYSTERS served up at short notice in any style desired.
Bethel, Nov. 1859.

TRUE'S ELIXIR.
This medicine is compounded upon scientific principles, of vegetable substances, and is not only a rare extensor of worms of every description, but it is the best medical agent for

Canker, Scrophulous Salt Rheum, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Costive-ness and Indigestion.

All of these diseases have yielded to this medicine, if they have defied the power of all other. For Canker in the Mouth or Throat, it may be used as a gargle several times a day.

Dr. JOHN F. TRUE, Proprietor.
25 Lewiston Falls, Maine.
JAMES NUTTING, Agent, Bethel, Me.

INGERSOLL'S Eating House!
77 Middle Street,
(Three doors west of Post Office.)
PORTLAND, MAINE. 73

Horse for Sale.
A YANKEE OLD, perfectly sound, &c. kind and docile, and very fast. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
W. T. BROWN.
Bethel, Jan. 20, 1869.

Cross's WATER-PROOF BLACKING.
For sale by JAMES NUTTING.

OXFORD 55.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1869.

GILMAN CHAPMAN, Administrator, with Will annexed, on the Estate of Hannibal C. Chapman late of Oxford, in said County deceased, having presented his First account of administration to the said Court of Probate, and the said Court having approved of the same.

Wherefore, That the said Administrator be and he is authorized, to pay to the persons interested, by producing a copy of this order, or to the publisher of the *Bethel Courier* printed at Bethel, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on third Tuesday of March next, at the place of the Court, to show cause, if any, why the said account should not be allowed.

Town of Hallow, Judge.
A true Copy attested:
DAVID KNEPP, Register.

For the Courier
THREE DAYS AT NIAGARA FALLS.

PART I.

An American citizen once said, "I have dreamed all my life of seeing Europe. To-day I go; yes, I am going to Rome." "These eyes will soon gaze on the eternal city," I, like him, had not dreamed of seeing the "Eternal City." But I had dreamed all my life of seeing the Falls of Niagara. When but a mere child, I had read vivid descriptions of them in geographies, and had heard men tell wonderful stories about their grandeur. I often wished, that I could see them, for myself, and listen to the deep thunder tones of the mighty waters. Having had occasion to go West over the Grand Trunk Railway, I turned aside to behold the "Great Sight." At Toronto, C. W., three other traveling associates with myself, took a steamer, passed over Lake Ontario to the town of Lewiston. Here we took the cars, and passed up on the banks of the Niagara river to the Falls. I found myself at the very spot about which I had had many pleasant dreams. Dreams are often illusive. But for once in my life, I found the reality a far greater chasm than my dream. Though I had heard much in regard to the splendor of the far famed wonder, I could well use the language of the Queen of Sheba; and say, "The half was not told me." I saw many objects of interest during the three days I tarried in the place. Though I am not an adept in describing persons and places, scenes and events, I will give a brief sketch of some things which attracted my attention. The Niagara river at this place is the boundary line between Canada and the United States, and is about three fourths of a mile wide. On the American side of the river, there is a large and beautiful village with a large number of hotels, the most noted of which is the International House, which is a very imposing edifice. On the Canada side there are but few private houses, and there is but one hotel of much note. This is called the Clifton House. The best "bird's-eye" view of the Great Falls, is seen from the cupola of the Clifton House. From that place the whole scene of the sublime natural Panorama is clearly presented to the eye of the visitor. And he gazes upon it with feelings of profound admiration. Yet the principle objects of interest are on the American side of the river. There are two great falls of water. One of these is called the American falls, and the other is called the Horse-Shoe falls, from its resemblance to a horse-shoe. These falls are separated by an island, which is sometimes called Goat Island, and sometimes Iris Island.

About ninety years ago, a man by the name of Steadman pastured a flock of goats upon the Island, and from this event it derived the name Goat Island. The word Iris means a rainbow. And as a number of rainbows can be seen from different points of the Island, it is often called the Iris Island. The island is built a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide. It is very heavily wooded with a primeval growth. The island makes very fine pleasure grounds. All annoying brush-wood has been removed, and it is ornamented with carriage roads and foot-paths. It is girted by a beautiful turnpike road, over which pleasure parties can ride in their large vehicles and take a grand view of the whole scenery, the violent rapids above the falls, the numerous islands and the great falls themselves. The waters of the river part at the head of the island, some turn to the right and pour directly towards the American shore, declaring seemingly that they prefer a Republican form of government. And some turn to the left and pour to the British shore, declaring that they prefer a monarchical form of government. Perhaps about three fourths of the volume of water turns towards the Canada side of the island. The Falls are about half way down the side of the island.

The falls on the American side, of the island are down very near the point of the island. We pass to this island from the American main land, by a strong suspension bridge. This bridge is made of iron and is nobly constructed. It is three hundred and sixty feet long. It has four arches of nine feet span each. It is twenty seven feet wide embracing two carriage roads and two foot paths, with iron railings. The scene of the "Grand Rapids," of the river from this bridge is very imposing indeed. The American falls are nine hundred and sixty-three feet long. The waters on the American side pour down rapidly to the foot of the island and then whirl round about one half of a semi-circle before they pour over the falls. So the falls face the Canada shore. The Horse-shoe falls are two thousand feet long and one hundred and fifty-four feet high. Over these falls, a few rods from goat island, is erected what is called "The Terrapin Tower." This was built in eighteen hundred and thirty three, by Judge Porter, who owned the island. From the summit of this tower is had a most magnificent view. The rapids above in the river roll down towards you with awful grandeur, the mighty falls are at your feet, below you is the boiling foaming, hissing cauldron of wild spray, and beyond is the noble river rolling on with rapid strides into the bosom of Lake Ontario.

The tower is about fifty feet high. The river for a long distance below the falls presents a very picturesque appearance. Cut a canal seven miles long through a solid ledge of limestone three hundred feet deep and vary from six to twelve hundred feet wide, and you will have a good likeness of the Niagara river from Queenston up to the Falls. Professor Charles Lyell, the great English geologist believed that the Niagara Fall, (originally), were at Queenston Heights. He thinks, that when the table land between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario emerged from the deep, the high cliff was formed at this point, and that the water has worn the canal in the ledge back seven miles to the present position of the Falls. It has been conjectured by some men, that the water will continue its process of action till it cuts a deep channel up to Lake Erie, and produces a terrible flood on the low countries towards Ontario. But it is quite evident, that there is a natural preventive to such a catastrophe. The rift way of the lime-stone ledge is its perpendicular position, dipping a little towards Lake Erie. Consequently as the pieces of ledge break away the channel of the river diminishes. It has been ascertained that the perpendicular height of the Falls diminishes forty feet every mile as they recede back towards Lake Erie. This one fact will absolutely prevent an inundation.

There has been much said about the Table Rock at Niagara Falls. The enquirer after truth or facts, will naturally ask some questions in regard to this table. Where is the Table? It is on the Canada side of the Niagara River, a few rods below the Great Horse-Shoe Falls. What is the table? It is a sheet of ledge, on the surface of the ground, projecting out over the river. Make a platform of thick plank on the back of the Andersons, fasten one end of the timbers to the shore, and let the other end of them extend over the water, and you will have quite a good likeness of Table Rock. It increases in thickness from the outer edge to the main land. Forty five years ago this Table was about five hundred feet long and three hundred feet wide. Since that time pieces of it have been torn off. In eighteen hundred and eighteen, one piece fell which was one hundred and sixty feet long and forty wide. In eighteen hundred and fifty another piece fell, which was two hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide. There is still left a large fragment of the Table. This Table was for years the favorite resort of visitors. There they could stand over the terrific chasm one hundred and

fifty feet deep, into which the Great Horse Shoe Falls pour their sweeping floods in awful grandeur. How was this Table made? The water in wearing the deep channel through the solid ledge came in contact with a piece near the surface of the ground which resisted its force. As the quality of the rock under it was softer, it yielded to the action of the water, and crumbled away, leaving a vast projection one hundred and fifty feet above the bed of the river.

I had heard much about going under Niagara Falls. I was desirous to know whether it was a story of wild romance, or of real fact. I found it to be a true story, and I proved its reality by personal experience. I went under the Falls, so that I could see for myself. Under a portion of the Horse shoe Falls, on the Canada side there is another table-rock. The surface of the ledge is much harder than the under stratum. While the one resists the action of the water the other readily gives way. So there is a long cave, over which pours the mighty cataract. The scene in that cave is very sublime. I passed under the falls five rods, and there stood and gazed with intense delight upon fourteen feet of water gliding with extreme rapidity over my head, like a terrible avalanche. If you do not wish to enjoy in that grotto a most magnificent shower-bath, you must clothe yourself in a complete suit of oil-cloth. As I have but little faith in the virtue of cold water establishments, I preferred the suit of oil cloth. Having equipped myself for the expedition I started on my adventure, with a guide to show the way. We descended the banks of the river on the Canada side one hundred feet by a flight of winding stairs, between Table-Rock and the Great Falls. We passed up under the bank of the river to the sublime head of navigation. I cannot describe the peculiar sensations, which I experienced as I passed up in the deep ravine to the very face of the awful falls. The music, that greeted my ears, tongue cannot describe. Such rolling, deep thunder tones I had never before heard. It seemed as if all nature was convulsed and issuing forth fearful groans. I could not but say to myself, "shall I not be crushed by these mighty elements. When we reached the direct pitch of the falls, we turned and went under them about five rods. All my fear of danger at once vanished. When I looked upon the vast volume of water passing over my head, the sight was exceedingly enchanting. The impression of the scene there made upon my mind is still very vivid and the unearthly sounds made up my ear have not yet died away. The papers tell us, that since that time the table under the falls has fallen, and the delightful passage under the water is at an end. So our source of pleasure to our visitors at the falls is no more.

DELTA.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

Year by year this ancient town, like a young and rich colony, creeps outward and westward, north and south; fields and fresh air giving up their verdure and freshness to dingy brick houses and fetid alleys, and the masses of population clustering together round the common centre of work and pleasure. The thirty souls of London used here no fear of becoming thirder so long as there are upwards of 4,000 public houses and 1,000 wine merchants to minister to their delectable thirst. The bread to this enormous quantity of sack is represented by 2,500 bakers, 1,700 butchers, not including pork butchers, 2,600 tea dealers and grocers, 1,200 coffee-room keepers, nearly 1,500 druggists, and 1,300 tobacconists. To look after the digestion of this enormous amount of food upwards of 2,400 duly licensed practitioners, surgeons and physicians are daily employed to lead us through this mighty metropolis, whose patients, in due course of time and pique, are heard over to the tender mercies of 500 undertakers. Nearly 3000 boot and shoe-makers add their aid to that of the doctor to keep our feet dry and warm, while 2,500 tailors do as much for the rest of our bodies. The wants of the larger portion of the population are supplied by 1,050 linen-draw-

ers, 1,560 milliners and dress-makers, 1,540 private schools take charge of our children, and 290 pawnbrokers' shops find employment and profit out of the reverses, follies and vices of the community. About 300,000 houses give shelter to two millions and a half of people, whose little dwellings are aggregated and settled by upwards of 3,000 attorneys and 3,900 barristers. The spiritual wants of this mighty aggregate of human souls are cared for by 939 clergymen and dissenting ministers, who respectively preside over 429 churches and 425 chapels of which latter building the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholics 59, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 10 each, the Quakers 8, and the Jews 10. The numerous other sects being content with numbers varying from one to five each.

A YANKEE LOCK. A week or two ago four creditors started from Boston, in the same train of cars, for the purpose of attaching the property of a certain debtor in Farmington, in the State of Maine. He owed each one separately, and they each were suspicious of the object of the other but dared not say a word about it. So they rode, acquaintance all, talking upon everything except that which they had most at heart. When they arrived at the depot at Farmington, which was three miles from where the debtor did business, they found nothing to "put 'em over the road" but a solitary cab, towards which they all rushed. Three got in and refused admittance to a fourth, and the cab started.

The fourth ran after and got upon the outside with the driver. He asked the driver if he wanted to sell his horse. He replied that he did not want to—that he was not worth more than \$50, but he would not sell him for that. He asked him if he would take \$100 for him. "Yes," said he. The fourth man quickly paid over the money, took the reins and backed the cab up to a bank—slipped it from the harness and tipped it up so that the door could not be opened, and jumped upon the horse's back and rode off "tick-a-ty switch," while the "insiders" were looking out of the window feeling like singed cats.

He rode to a lawyer's, and got a writ made and served, and his debt secured, and got back to the hotel just as the "insiders" came up puffing and blowing. The cabman soon brought back his horse for \$50. The "sold" men offered to pay that sum, if the fortunate one, who found property sufficient to pay his own debt, would not tell of it in Boston.

But as both parties have told a friend of ours, thinking the story "too good to be lost" we feel at liberty "to let the cat out of the bag."

KE KING A SECRET. The Newport Mercury relates a capital story of Stuart, the painter, who illustrates finely the power which a secret has to propagate itself, it once allowed a little ending, and to reach a few ears. Stuart had, as he supposed, discovered a secret art of coloring, very valuable. He told it to a friend—His friend valued it very highly, and came a time afterwards to ask permission to communicate it, under oath of eternal secrecy, to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand; "I know the art, and that is—" "Due," said his friend.

\$1000. REWARD!
Will be paid for any medicine that cures
Littlefield's
MAGNETIC ELECTRIFIER
FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELIEF OF
Head-ache, Tooth-ache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Back, Side or Stomach, Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Fever, Chills, Bruises, fresh Cuts, old Sores, Ague in the Face, Sore Eyes, Spider bites, Bee stings, &c., and is the best medicine in existence
for
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY
AND ALL
SUMMER COMPLAINTS!
JAMES NUTTING, Agent, Bethel, Me.

All who have seen this advertisement that the Ambrystype was made by J. R. SMALL are the best and most durable. Photographs—All sizes, plain or colored, are made by him as well, and at no low prices as any where else. Call and see.

G. T. Railroad
Portland District.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing Nov. 28, 1859.

Trains leave daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave Portland for Island Pond and Waterville, at 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Leave Island Pond for Portland, at 7:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Leave Bethel for Portland, at 10:30 A. M.
Leave Bethel for Island Pond, at 4:30 P. M.
S. T. CORSE, Superintendent.

NOTICE
All persons indebted to the subscriber or subscription to the Bethel Courier for the last year, are requested to make immediate payment. JAS. NUTTING, Bethel, Nov. 25, 1859.

SHORTS!
20 TONS of Shorts, for sale.
PARIS FLOUR MILLS.
WOODMAN, PHELPS & CO.
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VOL. 2.
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